

The Christian Life of Pastor Yi Kui P'ung

REV. W. L. SWALLEN, D. D.

HE YOUNG LIFE of Yi Kui P'ung was that of a free-going, brilliant young man with little responsibility and with means sufficient to enable him without much labor to keep going at high speed. He was bent on having a good time and usually got it at any cost. A great lover of fun and capable of making much fun for others, he was a gay, wild young fellow and much sought after. The temptations he had to meet were as great as his talents. To most of them he no doubt fell an easy prey.

In 1894 he had his first sight of a missionary when he saw Dr. Moffett out preaching in Pyengyang. He was not an interested listener at that time. He ever after considered it an index of his hatred of Christianity at that time that he once stoned Dr. Moffett on the streets of Pyengyang. I never heard him say that he had then any convictions either for or against the Gospel message but consider that he did this rather in the spirit of bravado.

I know nothing of his ancestry but heard him say that he had been married and that his wife had died. During the disturbance in Pyengyang at the time of the China-Japan war, when many people fled in every direction from the city, Mr. Yi, then a young man of about 30, fled to Wonsan and was brought to me by Christians. I found him much interested in the Gospel message, and as I proceeded to read and explain the Scripture to him he was an attentive pupil. He had his trials and temptations from the start, but he determined to live as the Word taught. Obedience, as far as he had light, seemed to him essential and emphatic. He was endowed with emotional and imaginative power. Confessing his sins with tears and repentance, he soon learned to pray with an earnestness I have rarely known in any Korean, and became a great power in prayer. A man of purer mind and heart I have never met in Korea.

No sooner was he soundly converted and knew himself to be saved, than he began telling others about his newly-found Saviour. When he fled from P. Y. he had lost everything he owned except the clothes he was wearing. By trade he was a pipe stem decorator and at this work he was an artist. Taking a hot iron he could make unbelievably beautiful designs on a slender pipe stem, illustrating the arts, customs, and wild life of Korea. At this occupation he was really a genius. Coming to Wonsan, hereft of friends, means, and livelihood, he was a stranger in a strange place. Soon, however, he joined himself to a man of means who wished to take advantage of his ability, supplying him with the necessary equipment in his trade. But he was not there very long until he became a sincere believer in Jesus, with his eyes opened to his sins as well as to his salvation. He was quick to learn, eagerly accepting what God offered, and just as eager to pass on the Good News to others. God worked in him mightily from the first. He told the story to his new friend and wife; who listened well at first, but soon the man had had enough and went on about his business, while the wife was willing to read the proffered New Testament which Yi Kui P'ung would explain as opportunity arose. But when she decided to believe the Gospel, her husband became enraged at Yi for having spoken to them about this new faith. It was not long before Yi was sent away, forbidden to return, and not even allowed to take with him his few belongings. The test had come and he met it with a decided willingness to stand true whatever the cost. At this time when he was reduced to poverty again, a new believer with some means gave money to Yi to go south and buy a lot of bamboo for making and decorating pipe-stems, which he was to sell with the hope of making considerable gain. The undertaking was not well

planned, and resulted in a loss. But in the providence of God Yi met on the way and led to Christ a young man who was persuaded to go with Yi back to Wonsan, there to study the Bible. He was afterwards baptized and later entered the Christian ministry.

Every way of earning a living having thus been closed to him by these experiences, I finally called him up and learned that in all these trials Yi had been just and upright and true to his faith in the Gospel as far as he knew it. So we decided to employ him as cook in our home. My wife declared she never had a servant who was easier to teach, or learned to do his work as well as Yi Kui P'ung. After a time she had to give him up as cook to free him to go with me to the country where I found him not only a fine cook but also an excellent soul-winner and energetic seller of Gospels and Scripture portions and Testaments. That was the last we saw of Yi in our kitchen, for he was promoted to the role of my travelling companion, helper and preacher until he entered the Theological Seminary in Pyeng Yang in 1901.

I find no words that adequately express the blessed fellowship that Mr. Yi and I enjoyed during those years in which we worked together in the service of the Lord. He was ever preaching and praying,—always praying and groaning in tears for the lost. During our long journeys or in a Bible class, it was always the same, and I know his efforts were the same when alone as when with me. He was a wonderfully successful helper, tireless in his efforts, meek and humble, counting no effort too great if only he might win a soul. He was ever a living example of what a Christian should be, teaching me many things, and from him I often received a silent rebuke. The thought of how he pleaded with sinners and how he prayed for them still brings tears to my eyes. I think of him as being happy, kind and generous. No matter what was given him he would find someone who was in greater need than he, and with his great loving heart he could not possibly

keep anything for himself. It is no wonder that he has ever been poor in this world's goods, yet what infinite riches he possesses. How much better to make many another rich with the true riches of heavenly glory!

Mr. Yi was serving churches all the while he was studying in the Seminary, a successful and beloved pastor before ever he was ordained. He was graduated with the first class to complete the Theological Course, one of the first seven Presbyterian ministers in Korea. There were plenty of churches waiting to call each of these first ministers, but the Korean Presbyterian church had organized a missionary society and there was an urgent request that one of these graduates go to the island of Chaeju south of Korea to preach the Gospel to those who had never had an opportunity to hear the glad tidings of salvation. Rev. Yi Kui P'ung offered to go and was sent there by the missionary society. He was used of God in establishing a number of churches on the island. To share with him in these labors went his young wife, an exceptional young woman trained in the Women's Bible Institute in Pyeng Yang, a consecrated Christian who knew what it meant to suffer for her faith. For more than ten years Rev. and Mrs. Yi continued to serve the Lord in this island of Chaeju, when they returned to the mainland in order that their children might have the advantages of Christian education. Here Rev. Yi worked faithfully for a number of years until his children were thru school, when he returned to Chaeju and to the churches he had started thru the blessing of God. During these years Rev. Yi proved his worthiness as a minister of the Gospel, in definite blessings, in souls saved, in churches established and developed, and finally in receiving the honor of the entire Church when he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly in 1921.

After serving the churches in Chaeju a number of years, Rev. Yi again returned to the mainland, where he was pastor of several churches. As they were some distance apart

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Visualizing the Presence of Christ

REV. V. W. PETERS

WHEN THE WOMAN of Samaria went out to draw water under that hot noonday sun she had no thought of meeting her Savior and coming back a changed woman. Some of us likewise would be quite surprised to meet our Lord in so real, commonplace a manner; but if we did meet Him, we too would never be the same again.

I wonder if we have not misused the truth of our Lord's deity to make Him seem unreal to us. Certainly he could mean little to us were He not our Lord and our God, but He could mean more to us if we felt He was now eating and talking with sinners and was touched with a feeling of our infirmities.

What is the meaning of those forty days after His resurrection but that He is now sitting by my side and breaking bread with me? When He appeared to the disciples, He came not as One who had been on a journey; He did not need even the opening of a door. It was as if He had never been absent, but only unseen. "Have you anything to eat?" He would say; or, "What is this that makes you so sad?" And after a little, without saying He was going, He would simply cease to be seen. Evidently He meant us to understand that He was just as present when unseen.

It has been said that to the architect Christ is the Chief Cornerstone; to the biologist He is Life; to the doctor He is the Great Physician; to the farmer He is the Lord of the Harvest, to the preacher He is the Word of God, to the student He is the Truth. What has thus been expressed in words we have tried to express in art. In the church at Kimwha may be seen four paintings which say in the words of John Wesley, "The best of all is, God is with us".

One of these paintings brings to us a lonely winter scene, the end of a bleak, sunless day, finding two friendless travellers, a young Korean man and a woman, apparently his

wife, making a disheartened approach to a poor inn at the edge of town. The man stands at the gate, held back by a barking dog. The woman timidly waits out in the path, cold and very weary, her back to the wind. Unseen by either, a middle-aged man peers out from a half-opened gate next door. Well-fed and self-satisfied, he wonders who the strangers may be, and seems a little disdainful and annoyed. Above in Korean script appears the legend, one of the saddest ever written: "He came unto His own and His own received Him not".

Next to this picture is a panel bearing two verses in Korean: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart....." and, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another".

On the same wall is a picture of a Korean youth, refined and kindly looking, but the ruffled hair, drooping eyelids and dusty straw shoes reveal the fact that he has come a long way and is tired. He has found a welcome rest, sitting on the edge of a well. At his feet sitting on the flat stones is a woman whose youth has passed. Before her the earthen vessel and rusty bucket are forgotten; and in her limp hand, also forgotten, rests the straw head-piece on which she is wont to place her water-pot. Behind her in the distance a town gate and wall enclose many houses. Behind him faintly appear high cliffs and a leaping water-fall. Her eyes are fixed on him, and there seems to be flowing into her a new life, as the waters from the cliff seem to find their way down to the town. The legend above reads, "With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation."

This picture says to us, "Some one not in Samaria long ago, but today in Kimwha may meet her Savior at the next turn of the road."

The panel next this picture reads: "Be careful for nothing, but..... let your requests

Fusan, Apr. ~~22~~ 24, 1854

New American Minister, Sell, lands at Fusan on way to Seoul. He and Beard hit it off well - "democratic, Christian". Shows convention by showing them room for dinner at Beard's before calling on counts.

Fusan, Aug. 15, 1854.

"Miffett is still in Pyeung Yang. A letter from him, written July 20 said that Chinese troops were expected there that day....

You have probably heard about the murder of a French priest by some body (probably Korean) in Chyungjo. It is no demonstration against foreigners, but only the result of some drunken brawl into which he became involved... The same priest used to be my neighbor here - He was red-eyed characterless rascal.. ~~Therefore~~ he will be canonized and worshipped."

Fusan, Sept. 4th, 1854.

"Miffett was for ten days among the Chinese troops in Pyeung Yang. It was not thought to be safe so he left and is now in Seoul. He was escorted out of Pyeung Yang beyond the line, by the Chinese general in person.."

Fusan, Korea. Jan 9, 1855.

"I fear that Miffett is not very well, but he is doing a good job. One of his co-workers in Pyeung Yang, - a Methodist Doctor - Dr. Hall - ^(most intelligent) a ^{very} good man - fell at his post some weeks ago. typhus

Puslik, Korea. Jul. 11, 55

"Miffett, who is much in need of a rest, expects to come here and we shall probably all go to Japan for a time.."

Anima, Japan. Aug. 2, 1855.

"We expected Miffett to come over here this summer but he did not come. I fear that his stay in interior Korea has filled him full of malaria and other diseases.."

Seoul, Korea. Oct. 9, 1855.

Annual Meeting. We hear Reports say that the Queen has been brutally murdered... Some 7 or 80 men to the palace tonight to help guard the King.."

W. M. Baird letters

(5)

Fusan, Korea. Dec. 4, 1895.

Death of Queen. Missionaries hear shots. "Amid all this infidelity - one faithful man was found. He is an American general named Dye, who formerly had charge of the Korean soldiers." His soldiers were Dye is over so "At King's request a number of frequent took terms in going into the palace grounds - spending the night in General Dye's quarters, I act up as interpreters to the King on rendering any other sense they could. I was in twice.. He (the King) is a middle-aged man of pleasing appearance, mild manners and not much strength of character. He would like to reform his government but has not the power..."

~~Fusan~~
Fusan, Korea. Jan. 27, 1895

I succeeded in buying a very good Korean house in Taego for a little over one hundred dollars gold.."

be made known to God." "Before they call I will answer and while they are yet speaking I will hear."

On the other wall we see a Korean sail-boat engulfed in waves. The fishermen aboard are frantically doing various futile things, or turning to plead with a calm figure in white Korean coat. The latter seems to be the only hope. Above, we read the words: "Thou rulest the raging of the sea; when the waves thereof arise Thou stillest them."

As we steadfastly look upon this scene the assurance steals upon us that today on our own shores there is One who will command every emergency.

Beside this picture a panel bears the inscription, "Lo, I am with you always" "I can do all things through Christ"

Lastly we turn to another scene and find a profound story briefly told. Two young ladies, apparently from the Korean aristocracy, have been overcome by a strange event. One has collapsed, her head resting on one arm. She seems to be weeping. Her friend kneels

behind, one hand on her shoulder, the other outstretched toward an upright timber and her eyes transfixed in amazement and contrition by the sight of two bleeding feet pierced by a spike upon that timber. No more of the suffering One can be seen; but above, we read, "Christ died for the ungodly."

Beside this picture a panel brings this message, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor" "There is no other name whereby we must be saved."

These pictures say as plainly as possible: "There is One calling today at your Korean gate. There is One awaiting you today beside your village well. There is One who today will still the tempest in your Korean heart. There is One who suffers this minute on your account."

I must add that these pictures are not altogether original. They are Korean adaptations of Chinese and Indian originals. But we hope they may help point the way to a vital, helpful, indigeneous art.

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he used a bicycle to aid him in going from one to another. The last group of four churches he worked hard to develop so as to enable them to gain strength sufficient to support their own pastor. The first year one of the groups was able to support its own pastor; then he willingly resigned for a younger man to take his place there; the next year another group did the same, and the following year a third group followed in supporting its own pastor. As his final charge Rev. Yi has a church on an island some distance out in the sea, the only church on the island. Here he is now finishing out a long and unusually rich Gospel ministry before his well deserved time of retirement. His is the longest ministry of any of the first seven men to graduate from the Theological Seminary. We thank God upon every remembrance of Him and pray that in the goodness of God many more such staunch and fearless heralds of the faith may be raised up to carry on the torch as he by reason of his age and infirmity must needs lay it down.

"O God to us may grace be given to follow in their train."

Rev. Yi was honorably retired by the Twenty-ninth Korean General Assembly in 1940. He is the first of his Church to be so honored, and the Assembly provided a fund to buy him a house. Editor.

April 25, 1894. p. 6

KOREA.

For the Christian Observer.

FROM KOREA.

BY REV. W. D. REYNOLDS.

The second annual meeting of this, the youngest Mission of our Southern Church, was held in the Reynolds' sitting-room, February 13, 1894. By actual count we are but a little over one year old, by Mission meetings two years, and according to Korean chronology three years old. By "*Cho-Sen pungsak*" (*custom*) a child born the last night of the old year is two years old next morning! They count by the number of calendar years one has seen, or, to express it idiomatically, "has eaten."

The meeting was characterized by the greatest harmony and good feeling—we are too young to quarrel much yet. The only break in the even tenor of proceedings, was occasioned by Master George Junkin, who insisted, in defiance of all parental and parliamentary regulations, upon claiming the attention of the house during the presentation of the Evangelistic Committee's report by Brother Tate. Though called to order by the Chair, he was irrepressible.

Reports of committees and of individuals showed creditable progress in the study of Korean; but considerable doubt is felt as to our ability to follow the sage advice of an older missionary: "Break the neck of the language in two years." This stiff-necked, hydra-headed monster demands a linguistic Hercules! Feeling our inability to cope with it successfully single-handed and unaided, a "Committee on Language-study" was appointed, whose duty it is to keep abreast of all the latest language-helps and best methods, devise means for promoting the general knowledge of Korean, and regulate all matters relating to language-teachers.

The report of the Evangelistic Committee shows six itinerating trips made during the spring and fall of '93, mainly with a view to language-study. However, through distribution of Bibles and tracts, and such preaching as we were able to do with the help of our teachers, several men were interested, and two professed to believe the "Jesu doctrine." Besides these trips, six weeks were spent by one of us, at the request of the Northern brethren, in conducting a class of native young men through a course of Biblical Theology.

The reports presented by our lady-workers were well written and interesting, showing something like seventy five homes visited, between twenty and thirty children reached by Miss Davis' every day Sunday school, some assistant medical and hospital work undertaken by Miss Tate, in addition to her regular linguistic and evangelistic labors; besides regular, steady, hard work done by both on this hard language.

The most interesting and important action taken by the Mission at this meeting, was to direct the Rev. L. B. Tate, and his sister, to spend a large part of this spring in Chun-Ju, the capital of Chulla Do, the southwestern Province of the Kingdom; and, if the way be clear, to return in the fall to open the station, and settle there permanently. Dr. Drew, whom we hope to see by the next steamer, was also directed to make a long itinerating trip into Chulla Do, this spring, in company with Mr. Reynolds. Dr. Drew and wife will settle in the South as soon as the way is open, but probably not before next spring ('95).

As many of your readers will remember, in January, 1893, the "Presbyterian Advisory Council of Korea" was organized on the basis of one common native Church. ("No North, no South," to separate the Korean brethren!)

After free discussion, our Mission was advised to occupy the Choong-Chung and Chulla Provinces on the southwest coast. These are accounted the most fertile and populous portions of the country, and correspond in latitude, etc., with Virginia and North Carolina. The climate is delightful and bracing; fruits, grain and vegetables abound. pheasants, duck, and game of many kinds are to be found on every hand. The people seem friendly, and ready to talk. French priests live among them safely,—why not a Protestant missionary? This is the open door that God has set before our Church in Korea. Shall we not enter "in His name?" God grant it may prove a "great door, and effectual."

SEOUL, February 15, 1894.

NAMES AND POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES

Of Our Foreign Missionaries.

It is our privilege in the month of May, every year, to express our appreciation of the self-denial of those brethren who have gone to the ends of the earth to preach the Gospel, by putting into the hands of our Mission Committee the means for their support.

It is our greater privilege, also, in like manner to express our love for the Lord Jesus Christ and our appreciation of his love in dying for us, by earnest efforts to secure for him the glory of having the whole world converted.

In order that we may all the better realize how much has been done and how much there is to do to maintain our work, we print herewith a list of our missionaries on foreign fields. To this list must be added the names of some others who are ready to start for such fields this summer, if our people shall make provision for their support.

- Adamson, Mr. George D., Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, Congo Independent State, Africa, care of Rev. Aaron Sims, M. D.
- Armstrong, Rev. D. G., Sao Joas d' El Rei, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil.
- Armstrong, Mrs. D. G., Sao Joas d' El Rei, Estado de Minas Geraes, Brazil.
- Bear, Rev. J. E., Chiuksiang, China.
- Bear, Mrs. J. E., Chiuksiang, China.
- Badinger, Miss S. E., Matamoros, Mexico.
- Boardman, Miss Emma, Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Boude, Miss Kate T., Tokushima, Japan.
- Buchanan, Rev. W. U., Nagoya, Japan.
- Buchanan, Mrs. W. C., Nagoya, Japan.
- Butler, M. D., Rev. G. W., Pernambuco, Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil, South America.
- Butler, Mrs. G. W., Pernambuco, Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil, South America.
- Caldwell, Mr. Calvin N., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Caldwell, Mrs. Calvin N., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Chambers, Miss Nellie H., (Now in the United States of America), Lexington, Mo. Field address: Lavras, Estado de Minas Geraes, Brazil.
- Collazo, Rev. Evaristo P., Santa Clara, Cuba.
- Cowan, Rev. F. A., Lavras, Estado de Minas Geraes, Brazil, South America.
- Cowan, Mrs. F. A., Lavras, Estado de Minas Geraes, Brazil, South America.
- Cumming, Rev. C. K., Nagoya, Japan.
- Davidson, Miss E. C., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Davis, Miss Linnie F., Seoul, Korea.
- Davis, D. D., Rev. John W., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Davis, Mrs. John W., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Dowd, Miss Annie, (Now in the United States of America.) Home address: Andover, Mass. Field address: Kochi, Japan.
- Drew, M. D., A. D., Seoul, Korea, care of Rev. L. B. Tate.
- Drew, Mrs. A. D., Seoul, Korea, care of Rev. L. B. Tate.
- DuBose, D. D., Rev. H. C., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- DuBose, Mrs. H. C., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Dysart, Miss Annie, Matamoros, Mexico.
- Emerson, Miss Ellen, (Now in the United States of America.) Home address: Charlottesville, Va. Field address: Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Evens, Miss Sala, Kochi, Japan.
- Hausf, Miss Weuona, Pernambuco, Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil, South America.
- Fleming, Miss S. E., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- French, Miss E. B., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Fulton, Rev. S. P., Okazaki, Japan.
- Fulton, Mrs. S. P., Okazaki, Japan.
- Gammou, Rev. S. R., Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America. (Mr. Gammou is expected to meet the General Assembly in May, 1894.)

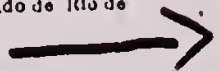
- Graham, Rev. H. T., Takamatsu, Japan.
- Graham, Mrs. U. T., Takamatsu, Japan.
- Graham, Rev. J. R., Jr., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Graham, Mrs. J. R., Jr., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Gravea, Miss Augusta T., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Graybill, Rev. A. T., Linares, Mexico.
- Grier, Rev. Mark B., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Griffhorizer, Rev. O. A., Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America.
- Griffhorizer, Mrs. O. A., Lavras, Estado de Minas Geraes, Brazil, South America.
- Griunan, Rev. R. B., Now residing at Madison Mills, Madison co., Va. Field address: Kobe, Japan.
- Gunn, Miss Minnie, Linares, Mexico.
- Haden, Rev. R. A., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.

- Takamatsu, Japan.
- Takamatsu, Japan.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Linares, Mexico.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America.
- Lavras, Estado de Minas Geraes, Brazil, South America.
- Now residing at Madison Mills, Madison co., Va. Field address: Kobe, Japan.
- Linares, Mexico.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.

*Postage on letters to all foreign countries named in this list, except Mexico, is five cents; United States stamps, for each half ounce or fraction thereof; for Mexico, same as in the United States.

- Haden, Mrs. R. A., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Hall, Rev. John G., C. Victoria, Mexico.
- Hall, Mrs. John G., C. Victoria, Mexico.
- Hawkins, Rev. H. P., (To sail for Africa in May, 1894.) Field address: Leopoldville Congo Ind., State, Africa, care of Rev. Aaron Sims, M. D., A. B. M. U.
- Henderson, Miss Nannie, Botucatu, Estado de Sao Paulo; Brazil, South America.
- Henderlite, Rev. George E., Pernambuco, Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil, South America.
- Henderlite, Mrs. George E., Pernambuco, Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil, South America.
- Henry, Rev. Alex., Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America.
- Henry, Mrs. Alex., Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America.
- Hope, Rev. S. R., Takamatsu, Japan.
- Hope, Mrs. S. R., Takamatsu, Japan.
- Houston, Miss Ella, Kochi, Japan.
- Houston, Miss Janet H., Brownsville, Texas.
- Houston, D. D., M. H., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Hudson, Rev. George, Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Hudson, Mrs. George, Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Hudson, Rev. W. H., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Hudson, Mrs. W. H., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Junkin, Rev. W. M., Seoul, Korea.
- Junkin, Mrs. W. M., Seoul, Korea.
- Kemper, Miss Charlotte, Lavras, Estado de Minas Geraes, Brazil, South America.
- Kirkland, Miss Helen, Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Lee, Miss E. V., Linares, Mexico.
- Moore, Rev. J. W., Kochi, Japan.
- Moore, Miss Lizzie, Kochi, Japan.
- McAlpine, Rev. H. E., Nagoya, Japan.
- McAlpine, Mrs. H. E., Nagoya, Japan.
- McGinnis, Rev. J. Y., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- McIlwaine, Rev. W. H., Kochi, Japan.
- McIlwaine, Mrs. W. H., Kochi, Japan.
- Painter, Rev. G. W., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Patterson, Rev. B. C., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Patterson, M. D., Mrs. B. C., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Patterson, Miss Ona, Nagoya, Japan.
- Paxton, Mr. John W., Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Porter, Rev. W. C., Ceara, Estado de Ceara, Brazil, South America.
- Porter, Mrs. W. C., Ceara, Estado de Ceara, Brazil, South America.
- Pratt, Rev. H. B., Matamoros, Mexico.
- Price, Rev. H. B., Tokushima, Japan.
- Price, Mrs. H. B., Tokushima, Japan.
- Price, Rev. P. Frank, Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Price, Mrs. P. Frank, Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Randolph, Mrs. A. E., (Of Japan) Tuscaloosa, Ala.
- Reed, Miss Eliza M., Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America.
- Reynolds, Rev. W. D., Seoul, Korea.
- Reynolds, Mrs. W. D., Seoul, Korea.
- Rodrigues, Rev. Flamingo A., Itatiba, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America.
- Rodrigues, Mrs. Flamingo A., Itatiba, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America.
- Rouzone, Miss Christina, Milan, Italy.
- Sheppard, Rev. W. H., Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, Congo Independent State, Africa.
- Sheppard, Mrs. W. H., Same address as next above.
- Smith, Miss Belle, Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Smith, D. D., Rev. J. Rockwell, Nova Friburgo, Estado de Rio de

- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- C. Victoria, Mexico.
- C. Victoria, Mexico.
- (To sail for Africa in May, 1894.) Field address: Leopoldville Congo Ind., State, Africa, care of Rev. Aaron Sims, M. D., A. B. M. U.
- Botucatu, Estado de Sao Paulo; Brazil, South America.
- Pernambuco, Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil, South America.
- Pernambuco, Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil, South America.
- Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America.
- Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America.
- Takamatsu, Japan.
- Takamatsu, Japan.
- Kochi, Japan.
- Brownsville, Texas.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
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- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Seoul, Korea.
- Seoul, Korea.
- Lavras, Estado de Minas Geraes, Brazil, South America.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Linares, Mexico.
- Kochi, Japan.
- Kochi, Japan.
- Nagoya, Japan.
- Nagoya, Japan.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Kochi, Japan.
- Kochi, Japan.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Nagoya, Japan.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Ceara, Estado de Ceara, Brazil, South America.
- Ceara, Estado de Ceara, Brazil, South America.
- Matamoros, Mexico.
- Tokushima, Japan.
- Tokushima, Japan.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- (Of Japan) Tuscaloosa, Ala.
- Lavras, Estado de Minas Oeraes, Brazil, South America.
- Seoul, Korea.
- Seoul, Korea.
- Itatiba, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America.
- Itatiba, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America.
- Milan, Italy.
- Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, Congo Independent State, Africa.
- Same address as next above.
- Shanghai, China, care of American Presbyterian Mission Press.
- Nova Friburgo, Estado de Rio de



p. 2

4/25/1894

Parents of
Pearl Buck

Smith, Mrs. J. Rockwell	Nova Friburgo, Es	to Rio de
Snyder, Rev. D. W.,	Janeiro, Brazil,	America.
Snyder, Mrs. D. W.,	Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, Congo	Independent State, Africa.
Stirling, Miss C. E.,	Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, Congo	Independent State, Africa.
Stuart, Rev. J. L.,	Kochi, Japan.	
Stuart, Mrs. J. L.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Sydenstricker, Rev. A.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Sydenstricker, Mrs. A.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Sykes, Mrs. Anna,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Tate, Rev. L. B.,	Seoul, Korea.	
Tate, Miss Mattie,	Seoul, Korea.	
Thompson, Rev. W. M.,	Maranhao, Estado de Maranhao,	Brazil, South America.
Thompson, Mrs. W. M.,	Maranhao, Estado de Maranhao,	Brazil, South America.
Vonable, M. D., W. H.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Vonable, Mrs. W. H.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Wardlaw, Rev. DeLacey,	Ceara, Estado de Ceara, Brazil.	
Wardlaw, Mrs. DeLacey,	Ceara, Estado de Ceara, Brazil.	
White, Rev. W. B.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Wimbish, Miss L. E.,	Nagoya, Japan.	
Woodbridge, Rev. S. I.,	Chinkiang, China.	
Woodbridge, Mrs. S. I.,	Chinkiang, China.	
Woods, Edgar, M. D.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Woods, Mrs. Edgar,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Woods, James B., M. D.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Woods, Mrs. James B.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Woods, D. D., Rev. H. M.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Woods, Mrs. H. M.,	Shanghai, China, care of Ameri-	can Presbyterian Mission Press.
Males, 57. Females, 72. Total number of missionaries at present, 129.		

Pyeng Yang Korea

May 25, 1894

Samuel A. Moffett

Hon. J.M.B. Sill
U.S. Minister - Seoul Korea

Dear Mr. Sill:

Dr. Scranton's arrival with Mr. Gardner's message to Dr. Hall together with his explanations of the questions as they are coming before the Legations for adjudication show me the advisability of my laying before you an exact statement of the status of Pyeng Yang property in which my interests lie and in which I am now staying. In considering these questions please make a clear distinction between those relating to the property in which Dr. Hall has been and that with which I and my helper Han are connected. Dr. Scranton will lay before you all that relates to the so called "Hall Property" and I will confine myself to the "East Gate Property" which in its legal and financial aspects differs very materially from the "Hall Property" in connection with which all the troubles have arisen.

1st - I have not bought property - never said to anyone that I had bought it - had no intention of buying it. I furnished money to Koreans with which to purchase, knowing that when so purchased the house would belong to them (not to me) and would be subject to Korean law. Hence over a year ago after the first purchase (an entirely different piece of property outside the city) when in connection with troubles over the Hall property, the official ordered my man Han to reverse the transaction and return the property, he did so at once and received back the money. The property which Han now occupies was purchased several months afterwards and over it no trouble ever arose.

2nd - I have never pretended to be residing here - have always said that I was merely here for a few months expecting to travel on to Eui Ju or Seoul and to return at another time. Have always referred to Mr. Han as the landlord and owner of the house and have occupied a part only of the house as a guest in an inn. My man has always occupied the position of an inn-keeper so far as my presence in the house was concerned. Hence when before the official, he so represented the case to him. The house is in the section where inns abound and was heretofore so used. Of course my intention had been to continue these visits until we had won our way to the goodwill of people and officials so that eventually we should be accorded the privilege of residing here. In the meantime I have neither by act or pretention violated treaty or law, nor has my helper Han - unless it be in the matter of Christianity which is a question totally apart from that of property.

3rd - This property was purchased by Mr. Han - subject to the procuring of the old deeds which were in the hands of Mr. Townsend (An American merchant in Chemulpo [Inchon]), whose claim on the property was recorded at the Foreign Office and the American Legation. From Mr. Townsend I purchased for Mr. Han the old deeds, knowledge of this transaction being fully known at the American Legation. Consequently when Mr. Hong the former owner was questioned about selling property to a foreigner he denied having done so and referred to the fact that the property belonged to Mr. Townsend who had sold it. Knowledge of Mr. Townsend's claim on the property was in possession of the official who said that Mr. Hong's statement was true and all right. So he was released without further trouble and nothing further has been said about the property.

4th - Since the purchase by Mr. Han he has transferred the property to three Korean trustees in Seoul the deeds all being placed in the hands of Mr. Miller. The property is now therefore held by the three men in Seoul, I having a statement from them as to my claim upon the money invested - a claim secured by purchase from Mr. Townsend.

5th - No order has ever come from the Korean government or from any official either for the return of this property or for anything else in connection with it since its purchase by Mr. Han. Until such an order is given I hope no mention of this property will be made to the Korean authorities. When such an order comes (which however I do not look for) if on the ground of its purchase by a foreigner it should come according to the treaty in a lawful way through the Legation. In case it comes unlawfully by the arrest of my employee, without previous complaint to the Legation, I hope the Legation will take the same stand as in the present trouble and insist upon the immediate release of my man. When such an order comes in the lawful way through the Legation it will be time enough to explain to the government that the foreigner has not bought the property and to let them know that it is held by three Koreans in Seoul. Then if they insist upon these men returning the property I hope the Legation will present my claim secured from Mr. Townsend and heretofore allowed by the Foreign Office. Certainly I should not (as I did not before) object to those Koreans obeying a Korean law or order of Government, tho I should counsel them in returning the property to first secure all the money invested in it, and to this end I should ask at least the friendly intercession of the Legation to prevent them from being cheated out of the money because of their connection with foreigners. I think from the above that it will be clear that as yet the Government has raised no question as to this property and I trust the first mention of it may be left to come from the Korean authorities.

Bearing upon the rights and privileges of foreigners as to property in Pyeng Yang may I offer the following -

I think investigation will bear out the statement that the present governor allowed the Japanese to purchase property here, which property is now owned by a Japanese & occupied by Japanese (including a Japanese woman) who are living here and are engaged in the manufacture & sale of candy. It seems that a year or so ago some Japanese who came here in connection with the mint purchased property - a large house & several small ones. The governor hearing of it orders the transaction reversed; but when they came to return the large house and receive back the money, it transpires that the Korean who had sold it, had with the proceeds paid a large debt he owed the governor. Rather than return this money the governor allowed the Japanese to retain this house which they still hold. In addition to this the Japanese have been allowed to rent property and in one case one lived for four months in a house for which he paid 3000 cash rent per month. Since then this man has moved into the house owned by a Japanese (referred to above).

A Japanese physician has been here for a year (making one visit to Seoul) renting a house on the main street where he lives and is engaged in the sale of drugs. If the Japanese have been allowed these privileges - cannot our Legation ask the same privilege for us? This is all on the property question.

On the subject of Christianity it is evident from the position of the Legations as to our having no treaty right to preach the Gospel (Mr. Gardiner so stated in letter to Dr. Hall) that we can look for no protection for the native Christians. Leaving them to the care of

Him who cares for us all we will confine ourselves just now to seeking protection for our employees and the preservation of our right to employ them. My letter to Dr. Underwood I think stated quite clearly the facts which show that our employees were unlawfully arrested and beaten and that money was extorted, and all this too after the order for their release had been received. In fact in obeying the order to release them they had them unlawfully beaten and demanded that they should have nothing further to do with foreigners. For this direct violation of our treaty rights I most earnestly make request for the punishment of the two men, the Ponkoan and the Yamen runner. This with the return of the money extorted, either by the Government or by the Ponkoan, will I feel sure prevent endless troubles in the future and will secure but what justice demands for their unlawful deeds. May I suggest too that unless some involvement is to be made looking towards the toleration of Christianity, that the Legation refrain from notifying the government of their position that the treaty does not give the right to preach the Gospel or provide protection for native Christians. Punishment upon the officials for violation of the rights of employees will have a deterrent effect upon the persecution of Christians until religious toleration can be secured, while the admission on the part of the Legations that they will do nothing to protect Christians will simply let loose a horde of Yamen runners upon all those who have professed Christianity.

You will find us ready to obey all laws and treaty provisions in every respect and ready to make reparations wherever and whenever we may contravene them but at the same time we ask that all our rights be carefully guarded and that so far as possible all privileges granted to other nations be secured for us. Believing that these officials have violated the treaty we especially seek their punishment as otherwise in the mere exercise of our right to travel we shall be constantly left without protection and subject to the insult from the Yamen runners who will feel that they have nominal permission from officials to interfere with us and cause us trouble. Unless this case is used in order to emphasize the fact that officials who violate treaty rights will be held to a strict account we shall see a repetition of troubles wherever a foreign hating official obtains a little power. Believing that you are ready to do for us all that you possibly can I beg leave to lay before you the above facts & suggestions.

Should the Korean Government raise any questions as to this property may I ask for an opportunity to meet and talk with you about it before the Legation gives to the Government the facts as I have presented them to you. I should not wish to give to the Government the facts with reference to the three trustees in Seoul - unless there was need to do so - for fear that they would be needlessly exposed to mistreatment or injustice because of their connection with us.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

(From the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

KORWA: ROSETT, 1894, MY church and school, and self-support

12 baptized men are reported enrolled in connection with the MY work.

The MY church collections up to the time of the persecutions amounted to \$6 silver, "most of which has been used in caring for 3 little girl babies picked up on the street or along the wall where they had been cast away to die. Two of these lived but a short time, while one at last account was still in the care of the foster-mother. This work, undertaken in the very spirit of the Master has been a blessing to the church and has borne fruit in gaining the good will of many who know of it. Aside from this nothing has been done in the way of raising funds alone plans for partial self-support have been under consideration."

"In June a teacher was secured and a day school for boys with 10 pupils was started, the course of study being that adopted in our Boys' School in Seoul. The war wrought the disbandment of the school for the time being.

"I am looking forward to a larger work in the villages and country towns around MY and preparatory to that have been seeking for the right man to secure as a colporteur. I have delayed this--not wishing to employ any of the Christians so soon after their reception into the church, fearing lest I should attract insincere men who would come only for expected loaves and fishes."

- Evangelistic Report of Work in MY, S.A. Rosett, 1894, mss.

KOREA: HOFFERT, 1894, P.Y.

Pyong An province: 52 baptized men and women, 11 of whom were baptized this year. "The work is so promising yet so widely separated and difficult of attention from a married man that the P.Y. station makes request for an unmarried clerical missionary for the work in Eui Ju and the north."

"It has been a year which has tried yet strengthened the faith of missionary and convert and one in which we were shut up in such straits that we came to realize our absolute dependence upon God alone. That he has not failed us and that in the midst of greatest trial he has given richest blessings I think this report will show."

After release from work in Seoul, a Sat. with Lee to P.Y. H. reached the city in Nov. (193) and spent the next 3 months in the 'sarang', the other part of the house being occupied by my helper and family. Here meeting with visitors who came by the score I spent the greater part of each day in teaching the gospel, while 1 or 2 hours every alternate afternoon was passed either on the river bank or in the outskirts of the city talking to groups of men and selling or distributing tracts. By this latter work the gospel was widely proclaimed and my presence made known so that a constant stream of inquiring visitors was secured. I was also invited into a number of houses where I found little companies of men were gathered to hear me explain the 'Jesus doctrine.' At night we held a service for bible study, singing and prayer at which those who had become interested were gathered for instruction. Wed. night the service was made more particularly a catechetical class for the instruction of catechumens. Sun morning a normal service for worship was held and at this I presided and preached. Sun afternoon I had a school for boys and Sun night my helper conducted a service which was often supplemented by me."

From the first the evident sincerity and solemnity on the part of several was noticed.

(over)

able. They sang with the spirit and understanding and their grasp of the idea of prayer together with a willingness to pray publicly gave us every reason to look for a work of the Spirit for which constant prayer was offered."

"In Jan, 8 of these men were baptized and partook of the Lord's Supper. All had been taught by Mr. Han for several months before my arrival and had been under daily instruction from me for 2 months. At this time also I inaugurated what has already proved a great assistance to me in solving the vexed problems connected with the instruction and admission to the church of applicants for baptism. By requiring those who ask to be received into the church to make public profession of their faith and of their desire to do Christ's will and by requiring them to submit their lives to instruction until they come to a clear understanding of what admission to the church involves several desirable ends are attained... the applicants are led to publicly identify themselves with us as catechumens and not yet baptized; they gain the strength derived from taking a decided stand for Christ; and through the specific instruction as to what is expected of church members one is able to judge as to the sincerity of their profession that they desire to do X't's will."

"I appointed as leader one of the men received into the church, while the members have elected one of their number to act in the capacity of deacon."

"This little company of believers starting out in faith and as I believe, with sincere desire to follow X't has been most sorely tried and tested." At first when they began to attend services, were publicly reviled and ridiculed, finger of scorn pointed at them. When H. went to Sul Ju in spring they "were threatened with death until the rumor became general that all the X'ns were to be put to death. They believed that their lives were endangered but with 2 exceptions they attended services as usual and one more was added to their number by baptism."

"In May the storm which had been gathering broke...." (See account of 1891 persecution, Hallett and Halls) - S.A. Hallett, Report of X't station, 1891, mss.

KOREA: MOFFETT, 1894, F.Y.

Pyeng An province: 52 baptized men and women, 11 of whom were baptized this year. "The work is so promising yet so widely separated and difficult of attention from a married man that the F.Y. station makes request for an unmarried clerical missionary for the work in Eui Ju and the north."

"It has been a year which has tried yet strengthened the faith of missionary and convert and one in which we were shut up in such straits that we came to realize our absolute dependence upon God alone. That He has not failed us and that in the midst of greatest trial He has given richest blessings I think this report will show."

After release from work in Beoul, a pt. with Lee to F.Y. H. reached the city in Nov. (193) and spent the next 3 months in the 'sarang', the other part of the house being occupied by my helper and family. I was meeting with visitors who came by the score I spent the greater part of each day in teaching the gospel, while 1 or 2 hours every alternate afternoon was passed either on the river bank or in the outskirts of the city talking to groups of men and selling or distributing tracts. By this latter work the gospel was widely proclaimed and my presence made known so that a constant stream of inquiring visitors was secured. I was also invited into a number of houses where I found little companies of men were gathered to hear me explain the 'Jesus doctrine.' At night we held a service for Bible study, singing and prayer at which those who had become interested were gathered for instruction. Wed. night the service was made more particularly a catechetical class for the instruction of catechumens. Sun morning a formal service for worship was held and at this I presided and preached. Sun afternoon I had a S.S. for boys and Sun night my helper conducted a service which was often supplemented by me."

From the first the evident sincerity and solemnity on the part of several was noticed.

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KOREA: HOFFETT, 1894, village work

Kou Syeng visited on way to and from Eui Ju, Feb. March, 1894. "In these country villages my policy is to get hold of the schools making them the centers of work or the means of access to the people. In Kou Syeng where the people have furnished the oldg to be used as a school during the week and as a meeting place on Sunday I have for over a year furnished 1000 cash a month on the teacher's salary (21.50 to 2.00 silver). The school follows the course of study used in the primary dept of our Seoul school; the teacher is a Christian; the boys are subject to examinations by my helper on his visits and by me on my visits. I was gratified to find that the 10 boys in this school had made good progress in the English and in knowledge of the Scripture facts and truths. Three of them, one with his father, were publicly received as catechumens... I (another) village a gave a gospel talk in the school room where teacher an old man of 75 who has received baptism, has been teaching a little of Christian truth..." "The services which I held there (Kou Syeng) were well attended by the men, while the women who gathered outside in the kitchen were certainly quiet listeners as I knew nothing of their presence until afterwards."

"I must not leave this work without mentioning the peaceful and happy death of good old faithful Kim Mi Kyun, the father of our helper. I was with him but a few days before his death, had prayer and good Christian converse with him and know that he died with faith firm and strong."

Kou Syeng area: 5 baptized men enrolled.

- S.A.Hoffett, Pyong Yang Station (Eui Ju & Kou Syeng) Report, 1894, mss.

Korea: HOFFETT, 1894 (Eui Ju)

Feb. & March: a month in EuiJu in sarang work, Sunday services an and on for men, Sunday school in p.m., and a service for women after night service for men; a 15-day theological or training class for 17 men from 9 different cities & villages--the course, life and teachings of At as given in Luke; plus song and prayer service every night with expository sermons by M. "Each Sun. I received on public profession of faith 1 or more as catechumens untal 10 such were enrolled, several of them the most promising applicats I have met with in all my work in Korea... The work with the women gave me the greatest joy." Mrs. Paik, after her husband's death, "being left without support, I undertook to provide for her furnising \$4 a month she to remain in the house. She had already begun a work among the women and while I am not paying her for this she continues that work, so that around her is rapidly gathering a group a group of women who are learning to pray and to serve our Savior"

"In Feb. my helper Kim was married, with a Xn service, to the daughter of Mr. Paik and I arranged with him to make his home in Eui Ju occupying a part of the same house with Mrs. Paik." Prevented by conflict with MY governor from visiting EuiJu in summer, M. sent for Kim who reported continued interest among men, growing work with women, a Xn school for boys, and "the carrying out of a plan for church collections which I had proposed in the spring. He also reported that the women had asked to be allowed to contribute their mites and consequently every Sun. night after the box has been passed in the men's meeting it is sent to the women's meeting in the inner quarters."

War scattered church in Eui Ju. "May they like the church in Jerusalem when scattered go everywhere preaching the word."

Enrollment in Eui Ju work: 13 baptized men, 2 women. 20 baptized men in province.
- S.A.Hoffett, P.Y. Station, Eui Ju work, Report, 1894, nss.

KOREA. CHURCH - Missionaries. 1894

Missionaries forbidden to preach?

#93

Henry Norman reports "a good many missionaries still stay in Seoul, although, I believe, they are still forbidden to preach... A few weeks before my visit, there was a panic scare. All the Chinese servants left, saying that the foreigners were to be killed, and they dare not stay; arms were bust out and cleaned and loaded..." If a party of 3 rifle shots + a rocket - all were to go to Russian captives. But scare passed when 30 U.S. marines marched up (from Inchon). - p. 352 f.

- H. Norman, The Peoples & Politics of the Far East
Lond. 1895 (written Dec. 1894 in London)

"In May the storm which had been gathering broke and then these men learned what it is to suffer for Christ. Right well did they bear faithful witness before rulers and governor... When I reached PY after a hurried trip I praised God for giving us such evidence of the power and the love of Christ in the hearts of these people. Nobly had they stood by each other and while a few became faint-hearted, none gave up their faith. Following the release from imprisonment came nearly three months of uncertainty and fear on the part of the men who continued to come day after day and Sunday after Sunday not knowing when they might again be arrested, beaten, put in the stocks or beheaded... The Governor of Pweng An (a relative of the Gucc) and his advisers not only refused to punish those guilty of the persecution and refused the restitution of the money extorted but threatened to put to death every Xn just as soon as the foreigner should leave. Even in the face of this 5 of these men, together with several others who had become regular attendants.. stood firm and continued to meet for prayer and study. So long as these men were in danger and my presence protected them, what was there for me to do but to stay? The Lord drew us very close together during those weeks and I shall never forget the prayers they offered then that my health might not fail. I had intended spending the summer in Eui Ju in more healthful surroundings but it was willed otherwise and thus it was that the war caught us in PY.

"Once more were we thrown upon the Lord.. never did the PY people have clearer evidence of the power of God to sustain his children.. The Christians were of all men in the city the most composed and unterrified. They were sought out by hundreds who were in fear and trembling. Scores of women came into Mr. Han's inner quarters, saying, 'It does us good to come here--everywhere else all is confusion and men's hearts are failing them, but here it is so calm and restful.' In those days the name of God was more reverently spoken, and never had the people of that city thot so much and talked so much about Him."

"After the entrance of the Chinese soldiers, soon followed by the execution of several ^(over)

Japanese scouts, the Mns became alarmed for m. safety, so one morning after news had come from Seoul, they gathered in prayer and having laid the case before the Lord they then sought me. They asked me to leave as they felt they would no longer be in danger otherwise than from the incidents of war and they felt that I was in greater danger. Taking this as the Lord's permission to leave I started for Seoul arriving the middle of Aug."

"In Oct with Dr. Hall and Mr. Lee the trip was again made but owing to the condition of the city after the battle.. little evangelistic work outside of the sun service could be carried on at our house.. I gave considerable time to assisting Dr. Hall in his work, preaching for him in his sarang and instructing his class of probationers.

"The sickness of myself and of Dr. Hall necessitated an earlier departure than we had desired." Before leaving M. placed Mr. Yi, one of catechumens, in the new property outside the wall where he had helped in services on Sundays, and distributing books. Mr. Han remained in charge of the work at the East gate.

When persecution broke, a promising work near Syoun An, with 20 men enrolled, broke up. The class speedily disbanded and renounced all intention of identifying themselves with the 'Jesus doctrine'. "It was not all chaff, however, for 3 of these men stood together to cling to the truth and quietly met each Sun for prayer and study. Two of them visited me twice in PY and were more carefully instructed.." Reported case of a woman in their village who had read a tract, boldly announced herself as worshiper of God, renouncing evil spirits.

In the summer M. with Mr. Tate took a boat trip along river to villages, and a 4-day trip to Chai Ryeng villages in Whang Hai Do.

"Looking forward the future I anticipate a large harvest of souls in and around this city. The judgment which has been meted out to this the most wicked city in the Kgd will doubtless bring many to sober thoughts and with the knowledge of the gospel doubtless many will be brought to repentance. I feel assured that the seed already sown is even now taking root.." Reports 12

1894
HOFFETT, Sino-Jap. War, trip to rescue Halls

95

"The older ones all remember with the keenest interest the day when the news reached us of the persecution of Christians in Pyeng Yang, and our fears for the lives of Dr. and Mrs. Hall and their children, the hours of united and individual prayer, in their behalf, the apparent refusal of the government or at least of the governor to accede to the demands of the British and American legations, the volunteers who clamored to be allowed to go down to that city and render such assistance as possible to these brethren in danger, and the prayers and fears with which we followed Messrs. Moffett and McKenzie as they went on this trip into the very lions' den as it seemed, and so likely was it that they might not return, that no married man had been allowed to go." p.107

- H. G. Underwood, "Reminiscences" in Quarto-Centennial Papers

(Note on Mr. William John McKenzie, born July, 1861, Nova Scotia. Two year mission in Labrador. Arrived in Korea Dec. 1893. Lived like Koreans in Sorai. Died June 23, 1915. "A veritable Saul among his brethren, of great physical strength..of the deepest subjective spirituality and the highest objective energy..." Quarto-Centennial Papers, 121,122

S.A. MOFFETT, Pyengyan, 1894 (Han Suk-Chin's imprisonment)

#196

No. 5

"Legation of the United States
Seoul, Korea, May 17, 1894

Secretary of State Sir:
[from J.B. Sill]

Spencer J. Palmer, Korean-American Relations, Documents Pertaining to the Far Eastern Diplomacy of the U.S., Vol. II: The Period of Growing Influence, 1887-1895. U. of Cal. Press 1963, pp. 310-322

"I have the honor to inform you that the Korean Government is in great anxiety over the disturbed condition of affairs in three Southern provinces viz. in Chulla Do, Chung Chung Do, and Kyung Sang Do. The people have risen against the bitter and merciless oppression of the governors and other officials. While the agitation is at present confined to the three provinces named..the same conditions prevail elsewhere in the Kingdom, and a few successes..such as are now reported from Chulla Do, will stimulate them to like disorder and blood-shed elsewhere and to a general uprising against all officials...

"At the earnest request of the Government, I have also called in the American missionaries from the interior, as the Government informs me that they might not be able to protect them outside of the Treaty Ports....

"I have also the honor to report to you the facts concerning an affair of recent occurrence at Ping Yang. The persons mentioned herein by name, ..are as follows: W. J. Hall, M.D., W. B. Scranton, M.D., and Rev. S. A. Moffett. Dr. Scranton and Mr. Moffett are American Citizens and Dr. Hall is a British subject. Dr. Scranton is the Chief of the American Mission and Dr. Hall is his employe in said Mission. Dr. Hall and Mr. Moffett have recently been staying at Ping Yang pursuing their work. Dr. Hall was at

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the last notice, in that city with his wife, an American Lady, and one young child. Mr. Moffett had, a few days before, come down to Seoul and was staying there. They both had furnished money, which came originally from their respective Boards of Missions, to native Koreans, with which these Koreans had purchased two houses in Ping Yang, really for the use and convenience of the Missions, though the Koreans were the ostensible purchasers. This plain contravention of the letter of the treaty had, it appears either incensed the local authorities or given them an opportunity to exact money from someone. Such opportunities are not likely to escape the notice of a provincial Korean official. But up to the tenth instant, Dr. Hall and his family were in peaceable possession of the house so purchased and held under cover of Korean ownership, and, in Mr. Moffett's absence, his Korean servant was also holding undisputed possession of his house. ②

On the morning of the 10th instant, Mr. Christopher Gardner, Acting British Consul General and myself were shown a telegram from Dr. Hall in P'yang dated 8 o'clock A.M. This telegram announced that Mr. Moffett's servant, Han Syek Chin, and Dr. Hall's Korean servant had been thrown into prison and put into stocks, as were also the men who sold the houses to the agents of Mr. Moffett and Dr. Hall. In the same despatch Dr. Hall asked that protection be granted to himself and his family.

As the person conspicuously concerned, Dr. Hall, was a British subject, Mr. Gardner took hold of the matter vigorously. Unwilling to wait for the slow process of the interpretation into Korean of an English despatch at the Foreign Office, he at once sent a trusty Chusa to that office to insist on his behalf that the President send, without delay, a telegram to Ping Yang ordering the release of the servant of Dr. Hall and that the Dr. and

(cont.)

S.A. MOFFETT, Fyenyang, 1894 (Han Suk-Chin, cont.)

(3)

his family be protected. At the same time and after counsel with me, he telegraphed to Dr. Hall informing him what had been done by him.

Not doubting that the telegram would be sent forthwith and that it would be effective, I waited for further news. However, in the afternoon, Dr. Scranton brought to us another telegram from Dr. Hall more urgent than the first. He informed us that the two servants were in the death cell and being beaten; that the payment of fifty dollars would buy off those beating them; that the men who had sold the houses to Messrs. Hall and Moffett were also in the death cell; and that unless relief should come speedily, all were likely to be killed.

Upon this I also sent a Chusa, Mr. Hong, to the Foreign Office, instructed to insist upon the immediate release of Mr. Moffett's servant and that the cause of complaint, if any be laid before me. I also telegraphed to the servant, Han Syek Chin, what Mr. Gardner and myself had done at the Foreign Office. My Chusa was gone for more than two hours and then returned with the words that the President of the Foreign Office had not yet wired the Governor; that he wanted more time to consider; that the Governor of Ping Yang had telegraphed him that the persons were guilty of selling houses to foreigners; that he must go at once to night council with His Majesty, and that he would soon determine the matter, etc. etc. By the time this word reached me it was almost impossible to get further word to him, as he had already gone to the Palace. Put at eleven P.M. the message from him to the Governor of Ping Yang was at last despatched. It ordered that the men be released at once. "If you do it slowly a very bad business will probably arise. Release them."

(4)

But nevertheless, at Eight A.M. of Friday, the Eleventh instant, Dr. Hall again telegraphed to Dr. Scranton that the servants were not yet released; but his own servants had been beaten in his presence; that his house had been stoned; that great excitement prevailed. Further telegrams all of the same general tenor but each more urgent than the last, came in at Ten-thirty A.M., and Three-twenty, and Six-twenty-five P.M. No protection had been granted to Dr. Hall, the water-man had been forbidden to bring them water. The report that the governor had ordered the death of the prisoner servants seemed to be confirmed. They had already been cruelly beaten.

At seven P.M. came the last telegram ^{for} ~~of~~ the day, which announced that all ~~had been~~ released and that the trouble seemed to be over, one of the servants having been seriously injured.

This ended immediate danger to Mr. Moffett's servant, and I have not thought it necessary to do more at present, especially as Mr. Gardner, whose national, Dr. Hall, was by far most deeply concerned, has asked for an Explanation of the delay in releasing the prisoners and in giving protection to the persons who properly looked to him for it....

Dr. Scranton and Mr. Moffett have as a kind of justification for their virtual purchase of houses outside of treaty ports, referred to the alleged Example of the French Missionaries and the toleration of their action by the Korean Government. I have replied that I could not allow Americans to violate the treaty in this respect, Except upon previous notice to the Korean Government that their toleration of such practices on the part of other nationalities makes it proper for us to claim, under Article XIV of the treaty, the same privileges that are granted to others.... John M.P. Sill
Spencer J. Palmer, ed., For an-American Relations: Documents Pertaining to the Far Eastern Policy of the United States. Vol. II (1887-1895). U.S.G.P.O. 1963 P. 9

MOFFETT, and Halls in P.Y., 1894

Dr. Wm. James Hall, with wife and baby arrive P.Y., May 1893 to start Methodist work. Almost mobbed by curious throngs whom they were unable to control. No police could be obtained from governor. On 2nd or 3rd day after arrival, governor threw Dr. Hall's helper and the man from whom he had bot his house into jail, to force Hall to give up the house. Dr. Hall had selected this property because it was in tickly settled part of town, but refused to pay a tax which former owners had always paid to a certain devil-worship and sorceress n ase nearby.

At same time, Dr. Moffett's helper and the former owner of his house also cast in jail, and his native Xns cruelly beaten. It was evident missionaries were not to be tolerated in P.Y. Dr. Moffett was in Seoul; Hall's were quite alone. Dr Hall was obliged to leave his helpless wife and baby alone in unprotected house while he visited governor, or Chinese telegraph office, or tried to help the Xns in jail.

"As soon as his first message arrived in Seoul, a general meeting of all the missionaries was called at our house for united prayer for the Halls and our poor tortured native brethren. Dr. Scranton, Dr. Moffett and Mr. Underwood at once hastened to the American and English legations, and obtained thru them an order from the Foreign Office to the governor to release the Xns and pay damages for the injured property. Although this was wired to P.Y. at once, the only apparent result was that the natives were more cruelly beaten and water-carriers forbidden to take water to the Halls, their house stoned and the walls torn down. The natives bore their cruel treatment heroically, and refused to give up their faith; they were then removed to the death cell, and the governor sent them word of his intention to execute them. Two despatches from Seoul had been received by the governor, but still no signs of change. In the meanwhile it was decided that some of the missionaries from Seoul should go to Dr. Hall's help. Mr. Moffett claimed the right to

go, as his native Christians were there in trouble, and Mr. McKenzie, from Canada, was allowed to accompany him, being an unmarried man, altho several others stoutly urged the best reasons why they should go,...

"We all feared that Dr. and Mrs. Hall, as well as the Christians' lives, would be sacrificed to the malice of the mob and the governor before sufficient influence could be exerted to bear by our legations through the Foreign Office to save them. By the time the two men from Seoul had arrived there, however, 5 days later, the Ans had been released after being again badly beaten and toned. Dr. and Mrs. Hall for a month following treated patients and preached the Word, but when war seemed imminent they were ordered back to Seoul, where they returned, as well as Mr. McKenzie, Dr. Moffett following somewhat later, having lingered as long as possible to encourage and hearten the Ans." - p.109-111

- L. H. Underwood, 15 Yrs among the Top-Knots

S. A. Moffett 1894 (Sin.-Japanese War)

#100

When the Chinese Army came to P'y, and the country was devastated in the great and ^{and most perilous} decisive battle.... these two men (see Moffett) stayed by the Koreans in their darkest ^{and most perilous} hours. Koreans still tell how "Moses" Moffett put on the dress of a Korean woman and went freely around despite the Chinese, who would ^{have} almost certainly derided a specially impending death for him, had they discerned his presence.

- F. A. McKenzie, Korea's Fight for Freedom, Revell, N.Y. 1920, p 208

NOTHING FROM COREA.

But the Baltimore Is Supposed To Have Scared the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The United States ship *Monocacy* reached Hankow yesterday. She is the only American ship now in Chinese waters. The *Baltimore* is still at Chemulpo, Corea. Neither the State nor Navy Department has had any information from Corea since the *Baltimore* arrived a week ago, and it is inferred by officials of both departments that the revolutionists have been frightened by the *Baltimore's* appearance. This was expected to be the result when it was decided to send the ship there.

BLACK DEATH

1894!

Rages at Hong Kong—Corean Rebels Defeat Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The steamer *China* arrived today bringing the following advices from the Orient: The plague known as "black death," which is raging in Hong Kong and vicinity, although actively combated, continues to spread. The mortality is high, being over 65 per cent of the patients attacked.

Corean insurgents, who now number over fifty thousand, have defeated troops in the District of Teingla, and issued a manifesto, in which, among other things, they say that steps must be taken to expel foreigners. The rebels are well provided with arms and provisions, mostly taken from official stores, or robbed from persons whom they regard as unfriendly to their undertaking. Their leader is one Saigjackice, who was concerned in a similar, but disastrously unsuccessful project several years ago. Government troops are on the way to the scene of the trouble, having set sail in three steamers, one of which is a Chinese war vessel.

MASSACRE FEARED.

Corean Legation Notifies Secretary Gresham That Americans in Corea Are in Danger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The Corean Legation in Washington received a cablegram today from the King's Palace at Eoul stating that the rebels had gained possession of the Southern provinces of the kingdom, that the lives of all foreigners were in danger, and that the presence of a United States war ship at Chemulpo to protect Americans was urgently requested.

The officials of the legation today presented the facts to Secretary Gresham and explained that there were between three and four hundred Americans in the four principal cities of Corea, and that the revolution was really directed against them. It is considered probable that many if not all the American residents will be murdered. The natives are divided into two factions. The Americans are with that faction which supports the King, and which is the minority party.

Secretary Gresham laid the matter before the President this afternoon, but up to a late hour tonight no action had been taken, the President deeming it advisable to await a report from Minister Still on the subject.

Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo was called into the consultation and stated that there was one ship available for use in the emergency, the *Baltimore*, now at Japan. She could reach Chemulpo forty-eight hours after orders were issued to her.

It is understood that orders directing the *Baltimore* to proceed to that port have already been prepared in cipher, and will be available as soon as the President authorizes such action.

KOREAN REVOLT.

1894!

Mail Advices Indicates Its Seriousness—King Stated To Have Fled.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Advices by mail, dated Seoul, May 17, were received at the Korean legation today which indicate that the revolution at that time was much more serious and widespread than reported, and that in the three most important provinces of the country all foreigners had been warned to seek safety in the treaty ports, whence they could escape to China and Japan if the government was unsuccessful in its efforts to quell the disturbances. The American Minister, J. M. B. Sill, who had recently arrived at the capital, notified all American missionaries in the interior of the danger, through messengers supplied by the King. He also communicated his fears for the safety of Americans to Admiral Skerritt, commanding the United States fleet at Yokohama, and suggested the desirability of having some ship near Seoul.

No credit at all is placed in the report published as coming from Shanghai, to the effect that the King had fled to Japanese territory, as in such event the Korean legations at Yokohama or Tien-Tsin would have notified their colleagues at Washington, as dispatches are frequently exchanged between these posts, which are the only foreign representatives of Korea. Any important developments in Korea would undoubtedly reach the legation here.

UPRISING IN KOREA.

Governor and Thirty-four Others Put to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Meager details of the uprising in Korea, warning of which the King sent the United States last week, were brought by the steamer *Sydney*.

The people of the town of Daimenzan, in the province of Kinkaifu, were indignant at the Governor's tyranny. They first rose in revolt, and their example was followed by other towns. Their forces soon numbered nearly eight thousand.

At the latest account the insurgents had put the Governor and thirty-four other persons, including a number of officials, to death, and were marching upon Seoul. A force of soldiers had been sent to meet them.

KOREA'S REBELLION.

It Was Suppressed By the Timely Work of Admiral Skerritt.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Korean Legation received a cablegram this morning from the Royal Palace at Seoul, dated today, announcing the complete suppression of the rebellion and showing the falsity of reports from China yesterday that the King had fled to Japan and that the rebels had occupied Seoul. The cablegram is as follows:

Rebels suppressed soon after arrival of Admiral Skerritt and his United States steamship, who protected both sides. All people in my country are now peaceful and happy. Thank all United States people.

KOREA'S KING WARNS US.

1894 (?)

AMERICANS IN DANGER IN HIS REBELLIOUS PROVINCE.

The Revolt Is Said to Be Directed Against Them, and All of Them May Be Murdered Unless It Is Checked—The Korean Minister Urges Upon Secretary Gresham the Importance of Promptly Sending a War Ship to the Scene of the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Korean Legation in Washington received a cablegram to-day from the King's palace at Seoul saying that the rebels had gained possession of Chunlato, the southern and chief of the eight provinces of the kingdom, that the lives of all foreigners were in danger and that the presence of a United States war ship at Chemulpo without delay to protect Americans was urgently requested.

The officials of the legation immediately presented the facts to Secretary Gresham, and in a friendly manner impressed him with the importance of prompt action. They explained that there were between three and four hundred Americans in the four principal cities of Korea, and that the revolution was really directed against them.

The people are divided into two political parties, the East and the West, the latter representing the progressive element in favor of Western civilization as typified by the Americans. This party supports the King, who is a warm admirer of the United States, and who has frequently given proof of his friendship, as in the present instance.

The opposition adhere to Eastern notions, and this party has been rapidly strengthening in the inaccessible portions of the country, until, according to the cablegram just received, they have succeeded in seizing an important province not over a hundred miles from Seoul, the capital, and within a few days' march of the three free ports where the foreigners reside. Unless they are checked by some stronger power than the Government seems able to exert, it is considered probable that many, if not all, the American residents will be murdered.

A little more than a year ago there was a similar uprising in Korea against foreigners, but it was quelled by the prompt appearance of the frigate *Marion* and the firing of a royal salute. The news quickly spread through the country that a man-of-war had arrived to punish offenders against American citizens, and the movement was quickly terminated. A little later the *Alert* made three visits to Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, and since that time Americans have felt perfectly secure until lately. The present outbreak is attributed to the fact that no American naval vessels have shown the flag in Korean waters since the visit of the *Alert*, and that the natives have conceived the notion that the foreigners are unsupported.

Secretary Gresham laid the matter before the President this afternoon, but up to a late hour to-night no action had been taken, the President deeming it advisable to await a report from Minister Sill on the subject. Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo was called into the consultation, and said that there was one ship available for use in the emergency—the *Baltimore*, now at Nagasaki, Japan. She could reach Chemulpo within forty-eight hours after orders were issued to her. It is understood that orders directing the *Baltimore* to proceed to that port have already been prepared in cipher and will be cable as soon as the President authorizes such action.

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MAY
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under Protestant auspices, and that the Newberry Library of Chicago had moved in this matter upon entirely independent lines, with the more comprehensive idea of including ancient, medieval, and modern missions, whether Greek, Papal or Protestant, Domestic or Foreign. Both ideas are worthy of an earnest effort for their accomplishment, and we regret to learn that after Mr. Frederic Perry Noble, with whom the latter idea originated, left the Newberry Library the plan for such a comprehensive missionary collection was allowed to lapse.

The most recently published medical missionary list of those holding British degrees or diplomas shows that there are 185 medical missionaries from Great Britain, which is an addition of 20 since the previous year. These 185 medical missionaries are distributed as follows: China, 61; India, 57; Africa, 33; Palestine, 13; Madagascar, the South Sea Islands, and Constantinople, 3 each, and Korea, 2. The remaining are scattered widely throughout the world. Of the lady physicians, 18 are in India, 5 in China, one in Ceylon, and one in Korea. The representation by churches gives 70 to the Presbyterians, 50 to the Church of England, 20 each to Congregationalists and Baptists, 8 to the Methodists, 5 to the Brethren and 2 to the Friends. The remainder are scattered.

MISSIONARY CALENDAR.

DEATHS.

February 15.—At Mosul, Ruth, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. E. W. McDowell.

April 8.—At Denver, Col., Rev. W. M. Thomson, D.D., in the 89th year of his age. Dr. Thomson was for 40 years a missionary in Syria.

At Panhala, India, March, 1894, Rev. George H. Ferris. Mr. Ferris was born at Hillsdale, Michigan, December 26, 1853. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1874 and from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1878, and sailed for India the same year. Mr. Ferris leaves a wife and three sons. He was a faithful and devoted missionary.

LIFE AT A KOREAN OUTPOST.

REV. SAMUEL A. MOFFETT, PYENG YANG.

Having been released by the Mission from my duties in Seoul that I might give my entire attention to the opening of this new northern outpost, I came here in November as a missionary nomad, until the way opens for me to secure a permanent residence. My present quarters are a single room in the house purchased by our helper, and I am busy all day long in gaining friends, following up impressions made by former visits, and preaching the Gospel as I have opportunity.

BESIEGED IN A SARANG.

My room answers the purpose of reception-room, study, dining-room, and bedroom, and is what the Koreans call a "sarang," which means that it is a place open to any one and every one at all times of day or night. Privacy is impossible, and there has been such a run of visitors from early morning until midnight that I could hardly find time to rest or eat. I do break away, however, at times in order to get some fresh air and exercise, and on these walks I have been able to talk to many and to distribute some tracts, and so make my presence more widely known.

GROUPS OF INQUIRERS.

I have been invited to several houses for conversation with groups of inquirers, and have been to some of the surrounding villages for the same purpose. Our tracts are being widely read throughout all this region, and many are discussing the Gospel story. Many, no doubt, are hindered from accepting the truth by fear of persecution and ridicule. They look, however, upon the entrance of the Gospel as a promise of better times, and in their hearts wish us all success. I hear of many who are secretly praying to the true God. The mass of the people, however, are suspicious and even bitter.

THE PERILS OF CHURCH GOING.

Our helper, Mr. Han, established a Sunday service in the spring of 1893, which resulted in a class of catechumens gathered in the fall, and, as the winter goes on, the number of attendants is increasing. Those who venture to attend our services have to bear much con-

temptuous treatment, and are exposed to much annoyance in the way of petty persecution. They are roundly abused for being unfilial, since it is known that Christians give up ancestral worship, and they are warned that they are likely to lose their heads, as was the case with the Romanists some thirty years ago. Most of them, however, have stood firm.

A HEROIC CONFLICT WITH TEMPTATION.

One man, with whom I have the deepest sympathy, is having a hard struggle. He is an innkeeper and also a merchant, but has been a great drunkard and gambler. He is well known throughout the entire region, and has a respectable position among the Koreans. He accepted Christianity boldly, and thus became a marked man. He was the victim of practical jokes, ridicule and abuse. He took this all good naturedly and held on, but has had a hard battle with his temptations to drink. His former friends conspire to secure his fall, and beset him continually with temptation, insisting that he must drink with them, according to Korean custom, and accusing him of being false to his friends in refusing. He has often fled to my room to escape from yielding to their importunities, and has sought strength here in prayer. He has sometimes fallen, much to his own sorrow and my grief, but the Lord is helping him, and victory is sure. The change in him is so great that his wife and brother, although they call him "crazy," and ridicule him for becoming a Christian, yet rejoice in his reformation, and look upon us as having done them the greatest favor in leading him to forsake his evil ways. His conversion has been talked about far and near, so that the Gospel has been brought to the attention of many who would otherwise have been indifferent.

THE FIRST SHEAVES OF THE HARVEST.

On Sunday, January 7, we had a joyful communion service. Eight men from our class of catechumens, having given good evidence of conversion, were publicly baptized and partook of the Lord's Supper. It was a happy day to my native helper and myself, for we have been longing and praying for conversions, and for some signs of the Spirit's

work in the hearts of Koreans. Our Sabbath services are regularly attended by a little group of over a dozen, and so a beginning has been made in this city, which is said to be the most wicked in Korea. Two of these communicants are about forty years of age. The others are young men under thirty. They are a praying band, and are earnest students of God's Word.

"FOR I HAVE MUCH PEOPLE IN THIS CITY."

I feel more than ever encouraged, and am longing for the time when Mr. Lee and Dr. Irvin can join me. I fear that it is not yet advisable for them to attempt a permanent residence here, as the coming of so many might arouse open opposition. My own course is clear, and I am free to give all my time to this province, alternating between this city and our northern outstation, Eui Ju. I shall remain here as long as my passport allows and my health holds out. I may be driven elsewhere for rest and recuperation, as summer comes on, as my cramped quarters in a malarious district, with poor fare, may prove too much of a tax upon my strength. I have long wished, however, for this direct contact with the people, living among them, meeting them every day and all day, entering into their lives, and having them enter into mine, although, I confess, that sometimes this is not easy to endure. My opportunities for personal work are abundant, and I am sowing the seed for a harvest of souls which is sure to come, and of which we have already the first fruits. I shall visit Eui Ju in February. I hope the death of our evangelist Paik has not demoralized that little band. As soon as Dr. Irvin can establish himself here we shall expect to have a hospital of some kind, even if it is only a single room at first. If we can secure Government permission to establish a hospital, this will give us indirectly the right of residence. Will not the Board and our Church stand by us in these plans for pushing our work?

The little daughter of one of our missionaries having heard so many prayers about making people Christians, put this petition in one of her prayers: "Please make papa and mama Christians." She also once prayed, "Take us all to heaven and our trunks with us."

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Droulersorra
June 1st 90

Dear Father:-

We are still boarding.
Blanche and I are with Mrs. Miller, and
Mrs. Hobb is with Mrs. Gifford. At present
we are looking for a house, and
have some prospects in view. Blanche
and I would be willing to board for
a while, but poor Mrs. Hobb feels so
lonesome and homesick, that we are
anxious to get into a house of our
own. If we went to house-keeping
now, would have to do it ~~on~~ with
borrowed property, as our things
will not be here until sometime
in the fall. Korran affairs are
in a somewhat troubled state
just at present. In the next
province, below the one in which
we are a rebellion is in progress.

The people have murdered the
officers of the official class
as long as they could, and have
risen against them. ~~Some~~

Soldiers have been sent to the
seat of the trouble, but have
been able to put down the rebellion
yet, in fact. In the engagements
between the rebels and soldiers,
the rebels have been successful.

Just heard a report this morning
that the rebels had beaten the
soldiers, and captured a large
town, and had burned the official
building, telegraph office &c.

This town is about 160 miles
from here, and is the place
where Mr. Miss Tale of the
Southern Presbyterian Mission

(2)

Chungin

2
spent two months this spring.

(3)
They just returned a short time since. What this rebellion is going to grow into we can't tell.

The mass of the people all over the country hate the official class, and would be glad to see them all killed off. The success of these rebels may cause the people to rise in other provinces, and if they do I'm afraid a good many official heads may go.

Whether the rebels will come to Seoul or not remains to be seen.

If they do come, no foreigners don't anticipate any trouble from them.

Their quarrel is not with the foreigners, but with the official class.

Should there be any trouble here, our quarters would

be called, and they would give
us protection. You may hear
reports about this trouble. - don't
let them cause you worry on
our account.

In Pyony Yang too.
There has been trouble, but of
a different nature. There is
a governor up there, who hates
foreigners, and Christianity. This
spring Dr. Hall of the Methodist
Mission took his wife up to
Pyony Yang for a short stay.
This stirred up the governor, who
evidently, thought they had come
up to settle. He didn't dare
to do anything to the foreigners,
so he began to persecute the
natives. ~~...~~ over keeper, and it.

5

Neighborhood helped men if taken,
beaten, imprisoned, feet in stocks,
and at last put in the death
cell. Crowds gathered about the
house in which Dr. Hall was living,
and Dr. asked for protection
from the governor which was
refused. Dr. Hall kept the telegraph
wires hot for a time, keeping
us posted in regard to the
progress of affairs. He appealed
to the American Minister and
British Consul with such good
effect. The Mr. Governor received
a sharp telegram from the
Korean government telling him
to release the prisoners immediately.
This he did, and since then
matters have been quiet. While
the Journal was on, Dr. Hall and

wife now about in Pyong Yang. (6)
As soon as we received the news
Messrs Moffett and McKenzie started
post haste for Pyong Yang making
the trip in sedan chairs, in
three days. The distance is some
160 or 170 miles which is pretty
good time for chair-men to
make. All is quiet now, and
we are waiting to see what is going
to be the outcome. Mrs. Hall has
started home. Mr. Hall will remain
some time yet, and Moffett expects
to stay all summer. Blanche sends
lots of love to you all, as I do the
same. Your affectionate son
Graham Lee

Scoul, Korea

#92(6)

June 29 '94

Dear Mother and all the dear folks at home:- I suppose by this time that you must have read many reports about the threatened war in this country. There isn't any war as yet, but there may be before the Japs take their soldiers out of this country. The affair began in this way. The people in our of the provinces down south got tired of enduring the oppression of the official class, and rose in rebellion. Soldiers were sent down from here to quell the rebellion, but the rebels were more than enough for the soldiers.

Yours truly,
D. H. H. H.

rebellion. but the rebels' rebels
were too much for the soldiers. ⁽²⁾
The King became frightened
and so asked the Chinese to
send in soldiers to help him.
The Chinese complied, and sent
in several hundred soldiers
and the rebellion was put down.

He thought all was quiet.
When suddenly Japanese soldiers
began to appear on the scene.
They established themselves in
Chungking and then marched
on to Seoul, and now they are
very strongly posted in, and
about the city. The Japs. say
that when China landed soldiers
in Korea, she broke her treaty
with Japan, and so the Japs

claim that they have a right to ² ③
land soldiers, and they hand over
it too. for there are several thousands
in the country now. It looks
very much as if Japan was
strutting around with a stick on
her ~~old~~ shoulder daring China
to fight. If China waits to
fight, it looks very much as if
we were going to have trouble.

Poor old Korea is much like
a bone between two hungry dogs.
She can't fight herself, and
all she can do is to wait
to see what is to become of her.

If Japan and China do begin
fighting, England will doubtless
help China, and if so, then
Russia will doubtless side
with her.

Russia will doubtless side
with Japan, and if these
two countries get at it, it
may doubtless bring on the
long looked for European
war. If there should be
war, we have no fears for
our personal safety. Of
course if things got too hot
here, we might have to leave
for a while. I hope you
have not been worrying
about it. I know how
hard it is for you to
get the true facts from
the reports in the home
papers.

3

(5)

at present we are keeping
house in a small house belonging
to the Methodist Mission. It
is ~~now~~ small, but nevertheless
we are very comfortable. We
have four rooms, one of which
we use as bedroom, library,
sitting room and parlor.

Mrs. Webb has a room eight
feet wide, and sixteen feet
long. Most of our household
goods are borrowed. Our friends
were very kind to us, and
loaned us whatever we
needed.

On Mrs. Deanton
with three little girls
were over the other evening,
and one of them in looking

6
very characteristic remarks for
a child. She hadn't seen
Mrs. Webb's bedroom, and
when she saw our bed, she
asked in her innocent manner,
"Do you and Mrs. Lee and
Mrs. Webb all sleep in the
same bed?" I suppose
it was a problem in her
mind, to know how we disposed
of ourselves in ~~our~~ our little
box house. Blanche has
a great time with the
language and servants.

She gives her orders to the
cook in a mixture of Korean
and English, and she never
can tell what she is going

to have for the next meal.
Sometimes things come out as
she orders them, and sometimes
they don't. She makes ridiculous
mistakes as we all do. The
other day she wanted to tell
the boy to bring in the
beef gravy, and instead she
told him to bring in the
cat gravy, all of which
afforded amusement to the
Korras. The weather is
getting quite warm, but
as long as our keeps out of
the sun, and keeps quiet,
you can get along very
comfortably. just now as
I am writing a most delightful
breeze is blowing which

comfortably. just now as
I am writing a most delightful
breeze is blowing, which makes
the house very comfortable.

It has a nice verandah,
some eight feet wide, and
fourteen feet long, which makes
a splendid place to sit
of an afternoon, as it is well
shaded. I have our hammock

strung up there, and we
take lots of comfort out of
it.

By last mail I
received a nice letter from
you. In the same mail
came an envelope, which
was supposed to contain some
kind of invitation, wedding card
or something, but it contained

nothing. It had the inside
envelop. which was addressed to
Mr. Mrs. Lee. but that contained
nothing. It seems like
somewhat of a joke to have
an ~~envelop~~ ^{envelop} cover dear from
America, with nothing in it.
Perhaps Ella Blakeley is to be
married, and this was supposed
to contain the invitation.

I'm so glad you think so
much of my little wife.
She is the sweetest dearest girl.
always happy and jolly, and
always ready to do anything
for her husband. I too
wish you might see more
of her. Now I must get

always ready to do anything
for her husband. I too
wish you might see more
of her. Now I must get

this ready for the mail.

With ever so much love to all
from both of us. Mrs Webb.
also wish to be remembered.

Your loving son
Graham

Incomplete letter

Seoul Korea

#92 (c)

July 24 '94

Dear Mother and all the home folks:-

At present we are having some little excitement here in Korea. No doubt you have read many reports of the trouble here ^{and} ~~no~~ most of them of course wide of the mark. There is no question about it now. That affairs are becoming serious.

Let me give you a little history of the whole affair. The trouble began in this way. Just after we returned, the people in our of the southern provinces got tired

southern provinces got tired
of enduring the oppression of
the official class, and arose
in rebellion. They killed two
or three officials took over of
the principal towns, and were
having things pretty much
their own way. Government
troops were sent against
them, but failed to put
down the rebellion. Just why
we don't know. It may be
that they were too much in
sympathy with the oppressed
people to fight against them.
However that may be, the rebels
were successful over the government
troops. When the ^{king} found
his troops could do nothing
he became frightened, and asked

aid from outside. He telegraphed²
to Washington for help. and the
"Baltimore" was sent to Chemulpo.³
on the strength of that telegram
he also asked aid from
China, and fifteen hundred
Chinese troops were sent into
the country. By the aid
of these Chinese troops, the
rebellion was quelled, and
was thought all was quiet
but not so, for soon Japanese
troops began to pour into
the country by hundreds and
thousands. They took
Chemulpo, and then marched
on to Seoul, where they posted
themselves in and about the
city in the most strategic

city in the most strategic
positions. When asked why
they came they said that
China had broken her treaty
with Japan by sending in
troops to Korea, and therefore
Japan had a right to send
in troops. This is all very
well to say but I guess
there is no doubt that
Japan has just been waiting
for some excuse to get a
hold in Korea, and when
this chance offered she
snapped at it too quickly.
You know that for years
and years Korea has been

to the English consulate, and started
for Seoul. The little steamer is a
soon old rattle trap, which would neither
keep out the water or keep up steam.
It left at six o'clock in the morning
and about four o'clock we were within
seven miles of our destination, but
unable to go farther on account of
the tide being out. It was either
wait there ten or eight hours
until the tide turned, or try and
get up on a sampans. We chose
the latter, and hailed two Koreans
who were going down the river.
We told them we wanted them to
take us to Mopoo, where we were
to land. They refused, as they said
they were going down to fish
and showed us the ice they had
brought with which to preserve their
fish. We told them they must
take us, as we must get up that
river. They again refused, and
went about to bid us good night.
As the sampans were in our way and

Seoul Korea

92(d)

Sept 30 '71

Dear Father:-
Your last letter came
a few days since and it is needless
to tell you how glad I was to hear from
you. Everything is very quiet here,
and we are all going on about our usual
business in spite of the fact that there
are two hostile armies within two hundred
miles of us. The only way our could tell
there is war in this country is the high
prices we have to pay for things. Our
expenses are from 1/3 to 1/2 greater than they
were before the war began. We have been
able to get supplies from Japan, so our
larder is in fairly good shape. It
looks as if we may have a coal famine
this winter, as coal is very hard to get
now. Before the war began I laid in
a good supply of wood, rather expecting
that fuel would be scarce, and that
with some poor coal I was able to get
with perhaps carry us through the coldest
weather. Our goods from America have
not arrived, but we are hoping they will
get here before long.

his war was upset our finances. You see (15)
I have been using the Japanese paper and
now we do our banking with a
branch of the Japanese National Bank, located
in Seoul. ~~Before the war began~~
trading with Koreans we had to use the
dollar each, and of course would have
sold our Japanese money for this each.
Since the war began we were able to
sell a Japanese paper dollar for ~~3250~~
each, and at that time the paper ³²⁸⁰
was at par with silver. When the war
began, the paper money began to go
so down until four times we could
get only 1000 each for a paper dollar,
which was nearly half its former value
you see. ~~Silver~~ Japanese silver went
down some too but while paper was so
low, silver was at about 3000. We
didn't want silver, but it couldn't be
had, as it wasn't in the country.
The money question was getting
serious, as the paper was liable to
go down to ten cents on the dollar.
The Japanese credits got shaky.

so we had to do something. After consultation (16)
we concluded to send Dr. Vinton to Japan,
and have him change all the paper that
we had into silver. He came off in
company with Mr. Noble of the Methodist
Mission, and between them they had
about twelve thousand dollars in
Japanese money. With this they bought
silver at a very slight discount and
returned. When they got to Chemulpo
Vinton telegraphed for some of us to
come and meet them. Dr. Arison, Dr. Hall
and I started for Chemulpo on horseback,
and when we got there we found that
Vinton and Noble had left the night
before on two sampans, and were coming
up the river. You can rest assured
that we were a disgusted crowd.
The idea of those two fellows starting
up the river alone with all this money
and a lot of supplies besides. It
was Saturday night, and there was nothing
to do but wait until Monday, and
trust that they would get through
all right. Monday morning we got
passage on a little steamer that brings

Since our silver has come, Japanese⁽²⁵⁾
paper has gone up, and silver has
gone ~~down~~ down until the two are
nearly the same.

There has been an issue of
new Korean money to take the
place of this miserable copper cash.
At present there are only five
pieces: the silver dollar, the twenty
cent piece, the five cent nickel, the
one cent copper, and the 75 cent copper.
This first issue was small, and
wholly inadequate. It was minted
by the Japanese. I would send you
some of the coins, but it is
difficult to get them through
the mail.

You can read the latest
war news of course. The Japanese
have again been victorious, both
on land ~~and~~ and ~~sea~~ sea.
The Chinese were strongly posted in

Peking Yang, but the Japs succeeded in ⁽²⁶⁾
driving them out, and gained a complete
victory in the air. On the sea too
the Japs sunk three Chinese gunboats
so disabled another that she was
run aground and blown up, and we
hear that two or three more were
badly shattered, but managed to escape.
The Japs lost no ships but some
I believe were rather severely handled.
In regard to the battle at Peking Yang
I will be able to tell you more in
a month or so, as to-morrow morning
Noblett, Dr. Hall and I leave for
there. We go on a tour of investigation.
We have passes from the Japanese
minister which will take us through
~~and go on my way to the others on their way~~
all Japanese territory. Hence no
danger, so you folks at home
needn't worry. We are as safe
in the hands of the Japanese soldiers

is in the hands of the army of ^(2d)
any civilized country. - It is
perfectly surprising to me and
to all of us here, to see the way
in which these Japanese soldiers
have conducted themselves. There isn't
another army in the world that
could have done better. Their
discipline seems to be well nigh
perfect. If a Jap. soldier commits
any kind of depredation, he
is not severely dealt with. Yet
they have all the praise due them,
which is certainly not little. If they
keep up this policy, they are going
to do lots of good to this poor
country. ^{1/12 2}

With much love to all

Your affectionate son

Graham

had made up our minds to go, so I jumped
into the boat, and held it while the
other piled in the baggage. There
was three ladies who were also passengers
going up to Seoul, and there were
also. This was the first time I ever
turned pirate, but as it was a case
of necessity, we felt justified. One lady
had a little baby, and she was sick,
so we felt we must get up that night
as on the little steamer there was no food,
and no cabin accommodations. It took
us five hours to make seven miles against
the tide, and part of the way we three
missionaries, pulled the boat with a
tow line. About 10:30 o'clock we
reached home, and found that Mr. Weston
and Mr. Noble had reached here in
safety. Sunday morning, so our trip
was all for nothing. I must forget
to say that we paid those Koreans
such a good price for their boat,
that they were well pleased and were
glad enough that they took

04101
July 5, 1910

Dear Gifford

with enclosed order
for 100.00 cash I also send
you Bank check for \$25.00.
I sent you check for \$100.00 a
few days ago and think you
will thus have enough to meet
all demands until I return
from Eur. you.

Don't think I am squandering
money by the wholesale - tho'
I find that money goes here
about as fast as in Seoul,
or faster.

Am still as busy as can be
teaching day & night, having all
the visitors I have strength to
attend to. Prospekt more than
encouraging and I look for a
large blessing. Kind regards to all

Sincerely
St. M. J. J.

Pyeong Yang

Jan'y 26 1884

Dear Gifford:

Enclosed please find answer to Vinton's Circular which send to him. Also an order for 15000 Cash. Am sorry I cannot send a letter at this time but Mexico is going off at once.

Fauley's letter place me in a position of temporary indecision. If the Mission says "go to Wokaden & to the Vallies" I will go - but am not sure as to what is best. If you all think it best for me to go - telegraph me - as I expect to leave here for Enri Jan or 7 months. I may telegraph for

day for instructions - as
soon as I can talk over
them with Her.

McKenzie left this morning
for Chyan, Afer - before
I had read Turley's letter
I have been greatly blessed here
and feel encouraged

Kind regards & prayers
for your success in all things.

I had McKenzie very much
and enjoyed his stay.

Sincerely,

W. H. W. W.

Pyeng Yang
Korea

Feb 1 1894

My Dear Gifford:

I have been pretty well lashed with work for a while - so that when I did get off the important letters to Seoul - I could not write you anything at length.

The past month has been a very good one here so far as our work is concerned and I feel greatly encouraged. After a careful examination of 10 men I baptized 8 of them - the other 2 being publicly received as Catechumens and thus a Church is started here with well attended services Sunday noon and night and a Prayer meeting for Bible Study + Prayer Wednesday night. I have a dozen things to make me rejoice and to feel encouraged

when I see the way in which these men have come out, the way they pray, their willingness to learn and their readiness to submit to all sorts of ridicule & abuse. Last night at a prayer-meeting two others asked to be received into Church and next Sunday the will be received as Catechumens and placed under instruction.

There are strong & weak men among them and all seem to be growing stronger.

There is a great deal of inquiry on all sides and I hope for a rich blessing.

We shall look for a blessing in Kou Syeng & Eui Ju as I go north for I find my faith growing stronger & stronger as I am able to take God at His word and go ahead daily preaching to all.

Was glad to hear of your walk

outside the gate and hope you may soon have a few real ones gathered about you there.

I was much interested in Dr. Ellinwood's Article in Church at Home & Board on "General Missions" but if you notice - it is based upon the "employment system" which if largely used of course brings in a great many people - but then the question arises as to whether the Church has any strength.

I should like to see that question opened and fully discussed at some of our meetings. In Korea we have all seemed pretty well agreed upon the other method and I got sat on for wanting even 3 men employed for the whole of my stay at home - McKenzie's visit did me good and I find him strongly favouring the use of but little money, & having

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He has given
me to Chyang Yen expecting to
get to Seoul some time in April.
The Mission directs me to
stay in Korea. (not to go to Mankden)
I hope to get up to Seoul the
last of April.

A little business now -
I have given you ^{or sent} checks
as follows

No 100 -	50.00	101	50.00
" 102	50.00	103	100.00
" 104	25.00	105	50.00
" 106	100.00	McKenzie's check	18.00

Please see if all of these have
reached you and let me know
which have not (if any) the next time
you write. The last order I
sent you was no. 10 for 150,000
Cash. In all probability this
will be the last until April
so I shall use silver shoes in
my ju. Hope I have given you
sufficient to reach all other

and I am sure I shall
for all your trouble.
I think I owe Miller \$4.8
for photographs. If you have
a balance on hand - please pay
him - if he wants it.

Scranton came in yesterday in
Korean clothes - which were no
disguise ^{for us} that is concerned. He
said they remind him of a great
deal of idle curiosity & the barking
of dogs along the road. He talks
of going on with me to Suifu
next week.

Don't know what Hall's plans are
for the Spring - but hope that
if I get back here in April
that Mr. Levin will come down
even tho. he comes alone -
I shall hope also to get a
letter from you about 1st of
April - or when Levin comes telling
me about tracts - give him

with general etc.

Please tell Mrs Gifford that I
have been counting on her
sending to Women's Work for
women - a photo of the Mission
I had hoped to get off a letter
to it - but don't think I shall

With kindest regards and prayers
for a blessing upon your work

Sincerely yours

Samuel A. Moffett

Give my sincerest sympathy to
him in his great loss. One
more Korean safe above to sing
his praises to all eternity.

Many more are thus to be
rescued to be taken when He
see fit.

Eni ju Feb 24. 94

My Dear Effie:

As I came down
here this morn and a
a delightful surprise with
mail including your note.

Rejoiced to hear of your
Carpel work and may you
be richly blessed is my prayer.

Don't think I am getting loose
views on subject of "Baptism".

The men in Pyle's gang were
baptized had all been under
instruction & studying for 6 months or
more except two of whom
I made exceptions - but they
had been studying with me near
3 months & had read a great deal
before that. All had given their
sincerity by submitting to all sorts
of abuse, &c. There may be
some Choll in the P. M. -

... sent here ...
... a ...
...
...

... a letter from Dr Ellinwood
he touches on the ... appeal
but had not heard from the Mission
... a ... road. He ...
... will be no division ...
... hope it more than ...
... for ...
Dr E. has sent for Lee ...
... will be ...

I sincerely hope that it will
not ... the Mission under any
circumstances ...
to ...

Am in receipt of ...
...
...
...

... must be ...
...
... 4

The fall in ... & ...
strikes we heard. It made a
big difference in the order
sent you. Here my last check
has ... you ...
a balance in ...

Begin Training Class next week
and return to ...
at Hill.

...
...
...
...

...
...

...
...
...
...

When - had my letter from
you - in which you told me
you were not to pay for the
expenses of the school - and
I am prepared to do that
I am well - hope to stay in
England until I get of them
- about 1000 - I am
sorry to hear of the
of the school - I am
- I am well - hope to
- I am well - hope to

Please pay Num Poli's Brother
10000 Cash in addition to the
monthly 5000.

{ 10000 ~~cash~~ = 10000 }

early February, 1894 (?)

Dear Gifford:

Just a word.

Enclosed is check for \$50.00
which you will need probably
as Hulbert's bill was so large.

It surprised me. All O.K. however.
Wish I had time to write and
tell you all I want to - but
am sending off in haste a special
Courier with Turley's letters and
a note to station - through Under-
wood asking station advice as to
my work. I do not feel warranted
in neglecting Peking Yang & Co. for
the Korean valleys unless
station advises me to do so.

When you have thought over both
fields - send me instructions and
I am ready for either.

Kindest regards

Sincerely

A. M. Moffatt

#33

Pyeong Yang Korea

June 29 1894

My Dear Giffard:

Thanks for your letter. Hope P. Y.
affair now forming satisfactory conclusion. We see
for any news on that subject.

As to the "address" and the "reply".

The reply is amusing certainly. ridiculous in fact.
Have just written a letter to Sarant. in reply to his
ref. of Bible Com. & Bd members meetings
Can send answer your letter by copy in what I wrote him -

as follows

"The address" says "we deprecate all discussion of the
"Term question". The reply simply invites to a dis-
cussion. However the amusing feature do not prevent
from taking a most serious view of the ^{injury} ~~the~~ ~~letter~~

If the Board of Translators will embark.
Am glad you let me know that some one reports me as looking
upon you as the source of the trouble on the Wm. Hutchins. These
men as stated was as thought. I do believe and have

As stated that as we did have as shown we have had
perfect harmony & S. C. B. as well as an understanding & you had not upon
your side. From this position taken a position in relation to
what which may then hold by all on the field.

I do not see the first generation - some of our best people to
have been the ones who were not to cooperate in, but these
who were to give up their influence was in
order to secure harmony - refused to give up their influence
over them and created lack of harmony. I have
read your letter carefully and while I think you believe
in making leaders to make sacrifices for the sake of harmony.

see the harmony you have - mind to think possible (your
letter October 2, and so) to union upon 統一.

I believe with you that the spirit of harmony should
control us - but it is perfectly evident that it has not.
The Board of Directors think discussion and agitation of
the matter promotes harmony. It is not as before and
sincerely we have discussion, knowing that it is left to
ensure our work more than the saying is well known
from the use of a half dozen terms.

The Board of Directors of the Board was appointed to
translate the Chinese text to harmonize the views
of the mission in the same question. Thinking that
the solution was designed to facilitate the translation - and
to ease the trouble which has arisen in China from
the agitation of the subject, not from the use of the terms -
I signed it. You & I are both seeking Divine guidance.

as to the position we take with us to the ways in
which we use the time and strength God has given
us. If you & others think it profitable to spend time and
energy on this discussion, I certainly hope I am not
going to see myself up to judge you in this matter - unless
I may regret that I have no more to write.

There are so many of us satisfied to go about as well
the way now in use and so many who intend to ask
for an addition with us of these things that it seems
to me useless for the Board to stand the same on that
point. When these "opponents" to the Board have made
up their minds to do so, or other things, they should
not be surprised, unless I also think that they would come
naturally."

Now then Bro. Gifford - that is the answer to

Your question - What is the... of the whole with
I say keep it. We have stated our views and intentions
They know we will not write on 1/2, when they write on
another term - if we have anything to say we can say it
directly then what is the use of saying anything or doing anything.
Talk about harmony, - from time to time a needed disturbance is
necessary.

Britain... to demand... Let them know...
keep out of... We will not write...
On these... to 3/4... it will
in my other... after the...
can say what...

Their action (17th... to...
... from the... to be... have

The first of these is the fact that the
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

The second is the fact that the
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

The third is the fact that the
... ..
... ..

Pyeong Yang Korea
July 6 94

My Dear Lifford:

More gold arrived on
July 5th 5000 mpyo Seoul Cash - but
it was brought back - four days after -
saying that wind had come to need no orders
to send draughts from foreigners. It was
Government money and whether the order
came from Seoul or from this Government
I am not sure. I have thought it possible
that the Governor here did it, thinking the
wind would prevent me from getting money, and since
this drive me out. Fortunately, I had 3 silver
shares, and if he had any such scheme it
will not work. Am loaded with money to
stay all summer - I think - and it looks
as tho I was going to stay here that long
or at least until another foreigner arrives.
Wish however you would buy another silver
share with my money, and have it on hand to
send by courier any time I may call for it.
Has been raining fairly here for a week.
Kindest regards

Sincerely,
S. A. Lifford

[Pyeong Yang]

July 12-94.

My Dear Gifford: In accordance with my letter to Dr. Hall
Please pay to him at his request whatever sum
he asks for up to \$256.72
Also please pay to Dr. Underwood the amount of
160000 Seoul Cash the amount he advanced for
Chair Coolies when Mr. McKenzie + I left for Pyong Yang
At the rate I received money for Seaman (3400 Seoul Cash
& the dollar) this would be \$47.06 - but pay Dr. U.
in dollars whatever he paid out in dollars at the
time he gave me the cash.
For Couriers to pay Lee at any time whatever he
call upon you for.

To meet these you will probably not have sufficient
funds on hand so I will make my July order payable
to you instead of giving you another check on Bank.

Am glad to get this money and will be glad to have
the whole transaction finally settled.

Am too well supplied with money here now - so for
some time to come will have no need to send any orders
to you. The silver shoe I asked you to purchase - please
definit with Miller - or if not yet purchased - do not get it
at all.

When you find my requests getting too burdensome
just speak a little bit and I'll let up.

Am hoping that now the P. Y. Church will have peace
and a chance to grow - tho one cannot be sure what
these villainous game-runners will be up to.

With kindest regards

Sincerely

W. M. Moffett

Pyeong Yang Korea
July 19, '94

My Dear Lifford,

Yours of 12th + 13th gladly received.
Thanks for calling to mind the fact that I'm Scotch Irish.
I feel more like "sticking to it" than ever and have
summoned all my "grit" for the summer Campaign.
Wish I knew the Seoul situation - all sorts of rumors
fly about here and I know not what may be
going on. Will take Mr Sill's remarks to see me
leaving me perfectly free to do as I please - and while
you need say nothing to Allen or anybody else about
my movements - you can look for me in Seoul
when you see me - not later than the Annual
Meeting at any rate. Am feeling all right this
morning and while it is too hot to do much work
and the people are in much disquietude by the "war"
yet our meetings are growing in interest and one by one
others are getting interested.

Soon if every one else will follow you and "drop the
terrace question" all well - good.

Hurrah for the new recruits - doctor & nurse.
Hope they will get out in time for the meeting and
before the "war" is over.

What about "Native Council" this year? Are
there any plans for it? I want my men to get the
benefit of contact with Sam & others for awhile and
unless I hear to the contrary, desire to bring them
up when I go.

When you write again - please give me an account
of Tract Society - what books are out - what tracts
printed etc.

I see Sued did himself credit in Southern lands
and that Donaldson was heard - at Santiago.
Dayla has resigned but will stay in America. Leonard's
movements are uncertain.

Kindest regards to Mrs G. and to Yourself

Sincerely

Samuel V. 14, 1/2

Dear Eric [unclear]

July 16

Am still here and thinking like
 in writing for something to turn up. Rumors are thick
 enough to make heads tick & rumors are flying for
 the most part we have been having all kinds of things
 going through jaws would seem to be coming down the drain.
 I hear something but know nothing and just what it is going to
 come I am sure I know not. People here are all
 and there is the news, and the rumors are enough to make
 As yet I have not gotten scared at all and don't know I will
 look up the jobs here, from Seoul and I am sure for you see
 the situation is doing and will here for a while possibly
 all for the time. I am sure I will stay here
 and the only thing is that I don't see anything
 what the future. I hope to see before long that all
 of it is settled to the point of the future and when the
 summer is over and the meeting comes round we will
 have a good time.

Camp is under the same circumstances
 and we are all busy with the situation. Good for
 luck. I will be in touch with you soon.
 With regards to the situation,
 I am sure.

Either you or Lee will see me in a time of need - like time
 of crisis. Don't let him longer than just time enough to get
 together. Answer, mail etc. will desire Korea
 I am sure.
 Should you ever see Lee he is a full blooded traitor for
 him. Let him have \$1000 on my account. I will have
 something to give him in the fall - but he will be getting some
 more.

Pyeon'gung Oct 17 74

Dear Sir:

See Mr. ... by boat and should
each seal before this but if you should not please keep
house & maps in Seoul until he arrives on the occasion
- and ... He is ... from
the ... Consul: Will you see that he gets one on his
return. He is to bring a card ... for the
120 bottles more - and of ... Baking Powder - Fat meal,
Butter 10 lbs - An American flag - candle - 6 American Patches
You can get them from anyone at all, - and if either Lee
or he comes \$100.00 dollars. Also School if possible.
Lee will tell you how to - no need for me to write of
that. The ... proceeds are ... and have given
me a passport for our ... which will enable us to get
Chicken in your country without losing them. The region
around my place is too good for habitation - so I shall
stay with my wife and ground judges - less. Expect now
to be here until ... of December or until some meeting.

Lately I hear of movement north is that there may be
a battle to be beyond Seoul. Do not ... at all.

Give my report in Seoul sufficient to pay for his bond - that
of Lee during his stay here ~~that is~~ according - he
has ... but not more than 500 ... (several) a day and
enough for ... other things - at most not more than 15000
Cash - and let me know all that you pay out on that
account - by return letter.

Many things to be gathered for here - some ... me a letter,
but all ... and things will be out well.

With kind regards to ...
Sincerely,
J. ...